

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 2ND, 1889

NUMBER 48

## Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Petropolis.  
ROBERT ADAMS, Jr.  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,  
Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rue  
dos Ourives.  
O. H. DOCKERY,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel.  
E. NICOLINI,  
Acting Consul.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.  
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.  
N.B.—All notices should be sent to  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching at 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. on Sundays. Prayer-meeting 8 p.m. hymns practice on Fridays at 7:30 and 8 p.m.  
J. S. MATTISON, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 37.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 8 a.m., 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting 7:30 p.m. Tuesdays.  
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães No. 24.

PRESCUTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 17, Travessa Barreiro. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 7 o'clock p.m., Sundays, and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.  
HAPPIST CHURCH.—Rua da Conde d'Alv. No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock a.m. and 7 o'clock p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Petrópolis N. 2.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA LUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m. every Sunday and at 7 o'clock p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday School at 4:30 p.m.  
RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 20, Rua da Carioca. Services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays and evenings on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. RONKERS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## Traveler's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Expresses: Minas train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 22, Entre Rios 6:32 and Itabira (terminus) at 7:32 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:50 a.m. and Cachoeira at 10:30 a.m. Arrives at São Paulo at 12:30 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:30 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:42. *Downward*, train leaves Itabira at 9:15 a.m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:29 p.m.; Porto Novo at 1:05 p.m.; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives at Rio at 6:45 p.m. The Rio train arrives at Rio at 7 p.m.  
*Local* Expresses: Rua 25 de Marco train arrives at Barra at 6:30 p.m.; Barra train 2:22 and Mariana (Porto Alegre) at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05 p.m. *Downward*, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 a.m. and Rio at 5:30 a.m.  
*Mixed Train* leaves Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m., 3:15 and 5:30 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:30 p.m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9:30 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and third to Belém arriving at 7:32. *Downward*, train leaves Entre Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 9:15 a.m. and Rio at 3:20 p.m. leaves Barra at 4:30 a.m. and arrives at Rio at 5:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. *Night service*: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5:30 a.m. *Downward*, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 a.m. and Rio at 5:30 a.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. *Downward* train leaves S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:05 p.m. where passengers change to the Estrada Central (P. de Pedro II R.R.).  
LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. *Downward*—Leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. arriving at Araras at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. and at 7:30 p.m. *Upward*—Leave Nova Friburgo at 7:30 a.m. passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1:25 a.m. arriving at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. From Machadó trains leave at 5 a.m. passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 1:20 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Ferry boat to Parati at 10:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. and back one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Covil Vello, Larangeiras at 6:20, 8, 8:30 a.m. and 12 m., 3 and 5:30 p.m. returning from Palmeiras at 7, 30, 10, 30 a.m., 2, 4:45 and 8 p.m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6, 8, 9, 30, 10, 12, 18, 19, 2, 4, 5, 30, 5:15, 6, 30 p.m. returning at 8, 35, 10, 45, 5:30, 6, 30, 7:30, 8, 25, 4, 5, 35 and 9 p.m.

RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central at 6:20 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petrópolis at 9:47 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station on the Central railway. *Downward*, train leaves for Petrópolis leaving the Largo da Praia at 4 p.m. on week-days and 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. *Downwards*, trains leave Petrópolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a.m. and at 3:30 p.m. week days and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

## Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Olivéries, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passoio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Academia, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 10 Rua Luiz de Camões.

## Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D.) of the University of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by examination, etc., etc. Office: No. 99 Rua 1<sup>st</sup> de Maio, 12 to 3 p.m.; residence 49 Rua de Humaitá.

Dr. W. Havellburg, Physician, Surgeon and Acupuncturist; formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 99, from 2 to 4 p.m.

## Hotels.

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## EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT,

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:

Total assets.....	£ 19,800,669.
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	2,221,670
Surplus.....	4,000,000
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	831,592
Total Insurance in Force.....	£ 14,420,026
New Business done during 1888.....	£ 3,069,486

The Equitable is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues INDISPENSABLE POLICIES.

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## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUEX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 2nd, 1889.

FOR the first time in half a century the 2nd of December is not observed as a national holiday. During all the years of his long life, the people of Brazil have been accustomed to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Dom Pedro II with every manifestation of appreciation and affection. They have made him feel that the years added to his life were precious years in the history of the nation, and that his health and happiness were objects of the greatest solicitude to his people. To-day, the 64th anniversary of his birth, no thunders of cannon are heard, no flags are waving in the streets and on the public buildings, no crowds are thronging at the palace to offer congratulations, no illuminations are in preparation for the night, and the old Emperor himself is in exile. A greater reverse of fortune rarely falls to the lot of man—a long life of power and tranquil enjoyment broken suddenly by revolution and exile. Had Dom Pedro II been a tyrant and had his people suffered grievous wrongs at his hands, then so great a reverse would have excited little or no sympathy, but this has not been the cause of complaint. Amiable in character and solicitous for the happiness and prosperity of his people, the Emperor was not a ruler to be feared and hated by his people. Few republics enjoy more liberty than they enjoyed, and few have the administration of affairs so much in their own hands. There has been no time in the history of his reign when the people of Brazil could not have secured any reform desired. The evils of which they complain are evils of their own creation, outgrowths of lingering feudalism, the barbarous institution of slavery, the domination of a reactionary church, and the blighting influence of unjust privileges based on popular ignorance and apathy. Had the people of Brazil demanded better things through really liberal and progressive representatives, D. Pedro II. would never have stood in the way. Brazil is just what her ruling classes have made her, no more and no less. And those classes, always the source of power and initiative, still remain and are still dominant. For the old Emperor himself, on this day, there should be naught but sympathy and good will. Had he been born in another station of life, his natural abilities and tastes would undoubtedly have made his name honored throughout the world. Fate, however, cast his lot in a place for which nature had not fully equipped him, and then to this was added an education of which the least that can be

said is that it was totally inadequate to fit the youth for the trying position which he was to fill through life. Had he been better trained in political science and had he not wasted so much time in skimming the surface of studies which could be of no use to him, it is probable that his influence in the development of his country would have been greater and more beneficial. As it was, he left the affairs of state to weak and badly educated men, to entertain himself with pursuits which his instructors and admirers deceived him into believing scholastic. While his pursuits did no one harm, his ministers and legislators were plunging the country into inextricable difficulties. His faults were more often negative in character than otherwise, while, truth compels us to say, those of his advisers were often positive and vicious. Now that the unfortunate man has been sent away into exile, it will be no more than just to still honor his virtues and good purposes, and to remember that the causes of all the evils of which the country complains did not go with him.

THE course of events during the past week has exhibited nothing new and interesting. Aside from the consciousness that a great change has taken place and that new elections are impending, one might be led to think that everything is moving on in the same old groove, and that the Emperor is still up in Petropolis waiting for the evening train to arrive. Business is dull and complaints are heard of the scarcity of money, just as we have so often experienced under the monarchy. Then, too, the republican minister of finance has had a little consultation with the same old gentlemen, bankers and merchants, whom his predecessors were accustomed to consult about the unfavorable state of business, and the panaceas recommended are exactly what might have been expected at any other time. We have changed, and yet are unchanged. Brazil has merely put on a new suit of clothes. The provisional government has unquestionably found that the task of changing and reforming institutions can not be carried out in a day. We were advised some time ago that decrees were soon to be issued declaring civil marriage, the secularization of cemeteries, separation of church and state, universal and compulsory naturalization, and all that, but up to the present time they have not been promulgated. The church has been aroused, however, and we are now being entertained with a discussion of the divorce eccentricities of the United States as a means of defeating civil marriage, the writers evidently forgetting that other countries, notably Great Britain, have such laws without the "20-minutes-for-divorce" diversion. The cabinet should not have announced these decrees so soon, and then we should have been spared these lame discussions. There can be no doubt of the urgent need of many reforms of this character, and we sincerely trust that the government will make the fullest use of its exceptional opportunities to secure them. If left to the Constituent, or to future legislation, it will take months of discussion, and perhaps years, to obtain them, and even then so crippled with restrictions as to be practically useless. The provisional government, which is invested with arbitrary power, may decree anything it pleases, and we shall certainly feel no regret to see that power used against all the antiquated privileges and institutions which have so long barred the way of progress in Brazil. Regarding the projected constituent assembly, it is now said that a constitution will be drawn up by a commission and then promulgated by decree, the representatives having the power to amend later on.

The very first difficulty has brought out some of the many defects of the famous Affonso Celso banks of issue law which, entirely ignoring the experience and counsels of better informed persons, authorized gold deposits as the basis for emission. It is only one more of those vain attempts of Brazilian statesmen at painting the lily, and which lead to failure and derision. At the meeting of bank officers and brokers held at the Treasury it was unanimously decided that there was a great scarcity of money and the only panacea was decided to be an issue of government money against pledged government securities or specie. This decision was arrived at after it was known that the Banco do Brazil, the Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, the Banco de Crédito Real do Brasil and the Banco Mercantil de Santos had all received permission to issue their famous, anti-spasmodic and exchange-corrective notes against the deposit of gold. Besides this respectable list of new banks, the Banco Nacional was already authorized to issue notes against a gold deposit, and an onlooker could only suppose that any tightness in the money market could be at once corrected by this reviving flood of currency, of which every three milreis might possibly represent one milreis in coin. But such is not the opinion of representatives of these very banks recently granted the right of issue. It is the Treasury that is to issue money—and paper money—which money represents no deposit in gold, but one of government bonds! The very same result would have been obtained by the plan of national banks so often advocated in these columns; the scheme opposed by every one of the local press and the one thrown overboard by Sr. Affonso Celso himself. The action of those present at this meeting at the Treasury shows clearly that the very banks which sought and obtained the right of issue are apprehensive of using it.\* Or why suggest the issue of government money for which they were willing to pay interest and ledge securities in guarantee of the repayment of loans, where their own issue would relieve the money market and the profit on its use would be a return to the bank? Simply because these banks are fully aware that the risks of the immediate demand for gold against presentation of notes are so great that it would be at the very least great imprudence to incur them. The orders of the government to receive these gold notes at fiscal departments help matters to an almost imperceptible extent, for the greater part of the issue would not be used in payments to the Treasury, but in commercial or speculative transactions, and ultimately fall into the hands of parties who would not fail to demand good money for this absurdly devised currency. We have prophesied disaster for the banks of issue law from the time when its organizers, with Sr. Affonso Celso at the head, modified the original project to suit the theories of every specialist in finance, native and foreign, who had concluded—and was prepared to prove his conclusion—that coin alone was money. We felt sure that an early death would overtake this enormity, but were not prepared for so sudden and complete a break-up, and if we are exultant over our repeated assertion that a well tested system, such as the national banking laws of the United States, could not be improved upon by Brazilian financiers, even when backed by a whole library of French and Italian writers on finance, we can readily be excused. We take little note of the question as to whether the Rio money market is tight or not; if facilities at the banks are refused and money only to be had at excessive rates, it is the natural result of the wildest and most baseless speculation seen anywhere on the South American continent—Buenos Aires

alone excepted. The Treasury has no more reason to come to the assistance of a number of speculators, who with little, if any, capital undertook to invest thousands of contos de réis in all sorts of companies and now complain because a 200\$ note will not meet calls on their investments reaching contos and wilfully ask for government assistance to meet obligations incurred with the evident intention of transferring them at the first opportunity to some unlucky fellow creature. The minister should refuse to take any cognizance of a money market that can be reduced to such a condition by the "high and lofty tumbling" of self-sufficient financiers, and which condition, we regret to say it, is also in part chargeable to some of the banks in Rio.

#### REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

—The adhesion of the hat-makers of S. Paulo to the republic was telegraphed here on the 26th ulto.  
—Lt. Col. Mallet, who was appointed governor of the state of Ceará, has declined the post.

—A telegram published here on the 28th ulto. announced that the state of Amazonas had joined the Brazilian republic on the 21st.

—On the 29th ulto. the minister of marine sent to the local press a categorical denial of the rumors that sailors had been secretly or publicly shot.

—On the 29th ulto. the consul general of Switzerland notified the minister of foreign affairs that he had been authorized to recognize the Brazilian republic.

—On the 26th ulto. the *ad interim* director of telegraphs here received congratulatory messages dated on the 24th from the chiefs of the same service at Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

—On the 26th ulto. the *Gazeta de Notícias* published a telegram to the effect that the Berlin press was inciting the German government to annex the southern provinces of Brazil. The telegram dates from Paris.

—The military students have asked the government to condemn a lusine on the Rua do Visconde do Rio Branco, which is built upon the ground where the proto-martyr of Brazilian republicanism, Silva Xavier, the *Tiradentes*, was executed.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of the 28th states that Lt. Col. Rego Barros of the 25th infantry, and acting governor of Santa Catharina, had been relieved of his command and ordered to report immediately at Rio; the reasons are not given.

—Unatisfactory reports were spread as to the health of Gen. Deodoro, chief of the provisional government, but a conference of doctors examined him on the 27th ulto. and declared that although the moribund state of the illustrious citizen required every care, it presented no immediate gravity.\*

—A decree dated on the 29th declares that the attributes of the federal and state governments as to the appointment, retirement, dismissal, suspension and leave of absence to Treasury employees will remain as ordered under present legislation. Chiefs of departments will be appointed by decree, other employés by act of the ministers.

—The states of Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará appear from telegrams to show some intention of objecting to the appointment of governors who are not natives of the states. It is to be hoped that the enthusiastic adherence offered the general government is not to disappear at so early a period of the republic. The objection, however, is well taken.

—The municipal chamber of Itapemirim, Espírito Santo, appears to have taken matters into its own hands by dismissing police authorities and clerks of the court. A species of committee of safety was also formed and the items from which we extract the news says the municipal councilors threaten to resign if the governor of the state does not endorse their actions.

—The liberal leaders of Pernambuco applied for orders as to their action under actual circumstances to Srs. Silveira and Luiz Felipe, the former considered the chief of the party, the latter lately a senator from Pernambuco. Both replied that the republic was an established fact and advised obedience to it and co-operation with its authorities for the preservation of order.

—The garrison *Parnahyba*, with Sr. Gaspar Silveira Martins, who had been arrested at Santa Catharina on the 16th ulto. by order of the provisional government, arrived here on the 27th at 6 p.m. Sr. Silveira Martins was met by the minister of foreign affairs, who, after a conversation, accompanied him on shore, and in his carriage to Botafogo. Apartments had been prepared for the Rio Grande tribune in Fort Santa Cruz, but as he is reported to have declared his atheism to the provisional government, the quarters are not likely to be occupied. Sr. Silveira Martins appears to have conversed freely with the officers of his escort and of the *Parnahyba* on his voyage, and to have defined the position he would have taken had the revolution broken upon him while president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Brig. Gen. Antonio Maria Coelho has been appointed governor of the state of Minas Gerais.

—The next great republic to be born among the nations will be the republic of Brazil.—*S. Louis Greer*, Oct. 17.

—A commission of army and navy officers has been formed to organize a full and correct account of the revolution.

—Sr. Canídeo de Oliveira, minister of justice in the Ouro Preto cabinet, left with his family by the *Nere* on the 28th ulto. for Europe.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* mentions a report that before convoking the constituent assembly the government will order the organization of a census throughout the republic.

—The steamer *Ahigas* with the Imperial family arrived at St. Vincent on the 30th ult. All were well on board. The steamer would proceed on the voyage to Lisbon immediately after coaling.

—By decree dated on the 25th ulto. the provisional government of S. Paulo dissolved the municipal committees organized to maintain order, as their object had become secure and they were no longer requisite.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* hears that the commission to organize the project for the constitution of the republic will be composed of Drs. Santos Weineck, Antônio Braziliense, Rangel Pestana, with Dr. Sabatini Marinho as president.

—According to a telegram published here on the 1st ult. Sr. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, the Brazilian delegate to the Washington congress, has professed anarchism as a result of the republic and the restoration of the monarchy as a consequence of the former in Brazil.

—On the 29th ult. the chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro received information that the freemen in the Cantagalo and Valença districts threatened a revolt against the republic. He ordered energetic measures to be taken and a police force was sent to the locality, but has since returned and reported everything quiet.

—Rio Grande do Sul journals state that by order of the governor of the state Sr. Vasques and Salgado, ex-deputies, were arrested on board the *Jaguarão*, but were afterwards placed at liberty. These gentlemen had been companions of Sr. Silveira Martins and were on their return to Rio Grande after his arrest at Santa Catharina.

—On the 30th ult. the minister of justice advised the commandant of the national guard that as there are imminent signs of the cases—foreign war, rebellion, or sedition—under which its services may be necessary, the guard can legally assemble only once during the year, on a previously designated day, for drill and inspection, and that this day must not under any circumstances be within two months of any election.

—On the 30th ulto. it was officially announced that the flag of the Brazilian republic will be that referred to in our last issue, viz.: A blue celestial globe with the Southern Cross and neighboring stars, in all 21, astronomically displayed, crossed from left to right with a white zone bearing the device *Ordem e Progresso*, the globe upon a yellow base on a green field. The flag was not generally satisfactory in the public, but the government has determined upon its adoption.

—According to *O País*, the Lisbon press is referring to an official reception being given the Emperor on his arrival there. The same journal is responsible for the following rumors: A syndicate composed of Dr. Peter (sic) and German bankers has been formed to buy up Brazilian concessions held in London; news received by the *Times* states that a revolutionary tendency has appeared in Portugal and that Portuguese and Spanish seafarers were falling a republican triumph in the Iberian peninsula was believed to be imminent; that Sr. Joaquim Nabuco in an interview at Buenos Aires had stated that he would support a popular federal republic and that he was of opinion that the enthusiastic and idealistic temper of the Brazilians will offer embarrassments to the initiative of the new government. All the above are extracts from telegrams.

—The following telegram appeared in *O País* of the 27th ulto.:—Buenos 25 (delayed). The ironclad *Riachuelo*, which is anchored in this port, convoyed the national steamer *Alagoas* to Lat. 11° S. and Long. 35° W. of Greenwich. The *Alagoas* was left at 6 a.m. on Friday, 22nd. All well on board the *Alagoas*. The commander of the *Riachuelo* hence changing his course asked for news of the ex-Emperor and his family. D. Pedro de Alcântara preserves constant embassies, receiving himself on board with literary work. He had extracted some sonnets of Spanish poets. The ex-Empress, D. Theresa Christina, Marin, showed resignation and manifested no complaint nor feeling against those who had abandoned her. There was, however, visible in the aged lady a great physical infirmity. The Condesa d'Eu was resigned to circumstances and Conde d'Eu continued in his considerable tranquillity. Only the state of D. Pedro Augusto inspired some care. The ex-Empress was feeling great nervous irritability, complaining frequently that his life was disturbed and that they were seeking to kill him. On board there was an apprehension that his mind was affected by what is known as the "mania of persecution." He was frequently in conversation with Conde d'Eu. The companions of D. Pedro de Alcântara and his family were enjoying good health.

—The following telegram appeared in *O País* of the 27th ulto.:—Buenos 25 (delayed). The ironclad

*Riachuelo*, which is anchored in this port, convoyed the national steamer *Alagoas* to Lat. 11° S. and Long. 35° W. of Greenwich. The *Alagoas* was left at 6 a.m. on Friday, 22nd. All well on board the *Alagoas*.

—The provost government of S. Paulo has accepted the offer of Dr. Ezequiel Freire to write an account of the revolution there as it appears from official documents and personal experience.

—According to a Santa Catharina journal, on the 18th ult., at night 42 men of the 25th infantry battalion met the band on its return from an entertainment and ordering it to precede them march through the streets with the flag of the old 25th battalion of volunteers, yelling and making a noise generally. The officers of the battalion, some of the men and a police force interposed and at the first encounter beat the rebels, disarming and capturing them, after killing one and seriously wounding three.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is reported that the bad storm which visited southern Minas on the 15th ult. caused heavy damage to the plantations about Rio Nono.

—On the 23rd ult. the governor of Rio de Janeiro appointed a commission of three to revise the civil, judicial and ecclesiastical division of the state.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has asked the war minister to furnish the state police with 400 *Couplain* rifles, 100 Spencer repeating carbines and 20,000 cartridges.

—On the 22nd the governor of Rio de Janeiro notified the assembly that by a decree dated on the 20th all provincial assemblies, elected under the Empire, are dissolved, and that it should close its sessions.

—A telegram published here states that the municipal chamber of Pernambuco had voted its budget with a reduction of expenses to the amount of 300,000\$, secured by reducing the number of employees and amount of pensions.

—The judges and other legal luminaries of the town of Rio Branco, Minas Gerais, address the governor as "most excellent sir," quite in the old monarchical style. They, however, save the situation by winding up with "Health and fraternity."

—A S. Paulo local journal states, as a report, that the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, an American pastor of the Presbyterian church for many years resident in that city, had secured subscriptions in the United States amounting 1,000,000\$ to build a university at S. Paulo.

—The little town of Bragança, S. Paulo, is divided into two hostile camps over the selection of a new name. One party wants it called "Quintápolis," while the other wants the euphonious title of "Dionópolis." Why not combine on Decinópolis?

—The number of cases of *heri-heri* among the garrison at Rio Grande do Sul has become so alarming that the government has ordered the immediate establishment of a hospital for the disease, and will send the necessary material at once to that city.

—The cali-drivers in S. Paulo struck work because the police ordered them to have in their carriages tables of fares according to hours. The "javies" of S. Paulo considered that a little too much interference with liberty of competition for a republic.

—On the 23rd at the invitation of the governor of the state various ex-members of the provincial assembly at Rio de Janeiro met and submitted their views as to necessary improvements in various parts of the state. The governor took notes of the ideas of his visitors for future investigation.

—São Paulo is bound "to take the cake" in the matter of national hymns. Several have already been written and published, and others are nearly ready. The Paulistas are not going to be hampered by any official competition; they propose to publish and leave the public to choose at pleasure.

—The Santos people are rather disposed to boast because a cargo of Rangoon rice had arrived there. We think it is rather a cause for regret; a great agricultural country, and, in this case, a state that has within its boundaries a place that produces excellent rice, Igumpe, should not welcome the importation of cereals.

—At a place called Itamé, Pernambuco, two Capuchin missionaries recently married 268 couples in 20 days, who had therefore dispensed with the ceremony, and 32 couples that were free from the sins of the preceding; 166 children and 17 adults were baptized and 2,240 persons took communion. Itamé was then ready for the republic.

—The butchers of Pernambuco are hasty tempered. On the 11th ult. one of them objected to a customer who was cursing his having advanced the price of beef, and closed an argument by driving his whistle into the customer's shoulder and stomach. The price of beef will interest this particular customer but little for some time, if he does not die?

A proposition has been made to the Rio de Janeiro state government to transfer the capital to the Theresópolis mountains. The parties offering the proposal will take charge of the removal.

It is proposed to create a University to cost \$800,000 at São Paulo. The train company interested proposes to carry gratis professors of the new establishment provided it be located in the mountainous commemorative of the declaration of independence at Ypiranga.

On the 9th ult., interest guarantees of 6 per cent per annum were granted for the establishment of the following central sugar factories: for 4 in Sergipe and Paraíba do Norte, capital \$2,600,000; one near Murici, Pernambuco, capital \$750,000; and one near Magé, Rio de Janeiro, capital \$400,000.

The Campinas ladies in their red dresses and phrygian caps visited the capital of S. Paulo yesterday. They were accompanied by many societies and met with a most cordial welcome at S. Paulo, including a grand lunch. We hope the Campinas ladies, before discarding their red frocks and caps, will pay Rio a visit.

According to a provincial contemporary there was an explosion a few days since in a fireworks factory in São Paulo. The explosion, says our colleague, "produced a dislocation of air which threw the doors and roof of the house a long distance from the place." A "dislocation" like this in so peaceful a country as Brazil is altogether out of place.

The inhabitants of Campos, Rio de Janeiro, are making a fight to have the capital of the state removed to their city. The present capital, Nictheroy, and its snarl, S. Domingos, are already in such a state of abandonment that the removal of the seat of the state government would make little difference to land-owners. The advantage is that Campos is so far from the Rua do Ouvidor, which is the public employés paradise.

On the 9th ult., a number of Italian immigrants created a disturbance at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. They had arrived some days before from the Caxias colony, and were ordered to return by the immigration authorities, they refusing to obey and applying to their consul for protection. The consul declared he could do nothing and was threatened with violence by his fellow-countrymen, whereupon the police placed a guard over the consulate.

Cane-planting to some extent is reported from the municipality of S. Sebastião do Caly, Rio Grande do Sul, where experiments in the manufacture of sugar are said to have proved satisfactory. The experimenter, Sr. José Walter, has ordered from Europe the necessary machinery for establishing a central factory, and as Rio Grande has up to now been entirely dependent on the northern states for its sugar supply the question of its manufacture locally is of interest to them.

Telegrams received in Bahia on the 20th ult., state new disturbances had occurred at Ilhéus. Some 100 armed men attacked the plantation of Gentil José de Castro, who with his adherents resisted and several deaths and many wounded resulted. Certainly these feuds can be stopped by a careful shooting of a few members of each of the factions. At Entre Rios, in the same state, a regular reign of terror existed; prisoners were liberated from the jail, the parish priest was driven away, houses sacked, etc. No mention is made of what had been done to correct affairs.

## RAILROAD NOTES

The *Jornal* on the 30th ult. bears a report that the Banco Construtor is the purchaser of both the S. Christovão and Villa Isabel train companies.

Our São Paulo exchanges state that the Paulista company has ordered four more steamers and a number of barges for the increasing traffic on the Rio Mogi-guaçu.

Dr. Engenio de Melo is to take the place of Dr. Ewbank da Camara as director of the Estrada Central (late D. Pedro II) railway, the latter going to Europe on a government commission.

The October traffic receipts of the Macaé and Campos railway were \$162,160-\$120, of which \$44,630-\$60 to and \$95,867-\$860 from the interior. Passengers and goods are not specified nor are expenses given.

The struggle between the contractors and the engineer of the government line from Bagé to Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul, has been finally settled by the minister of agriculture, *ad interim*, ordering that the representative proposed by the contractors and refused by the engineer should be accepted.

Decree No. 22 of the 29th ult. permits the S. Christovão train company to transfer its property and privileges to any purchaser. On the 20th the *Jornal* publishes the minutes of the meeting of the shareholders held on the 14th in which it is stated that A. A. Nettleton and others were the purchasers.

## COFFEE NOTES

The Instituto Fluminense de Agricultura, government experimental farm, has succeeded in grafting Maragogipe and Java coffee on Liberian stocks. This is an important matter, if it can be made of commercial value, for the state of Rio de Janeiro particularly, for if the old stocks can be used for grafting, and this can be done with some fruit bearing trees, there is no reason why the coffee zone should not show a return of its former prosperity.

Sundry exports from Colombo and Galle for the past 10 years. The season is from 1st October to 30th September.

	coffee	tea	cinchona	cocoa	cocoanut oil
season	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.
1888-89.	86,449	32,510,682	10,498,487	14,461	327,439
1887-88.	1,66,993	20,755,779	11,759,493	12,611	385,785
1886-87.	1,66,499	12,013,141	14,389,141	12,611	384,475
1885-86.	2,21,379	7,706,379	11,678,560	13,347	364,475
1884-85.	314,811	2,706,684	11,678,560	8,758	274,098
1883-84.	393,041	9,626,539	11,492,947	8,663	423,826
1882-83.	260,053	9,32,889	5,925,945	5,388	306,295
1881-82.	56,945	923,200	3,009,895	1,020	186,765
1880-81.	1,49,954	7,706,379	4,791,570	4,791	247,475
1879-80.	660,614	102,674	1,298,458	1,22	316,593

*Ceylon Observer.* The above table should be studied by Brazilian planters as a proof of how their Ceylon colleagues, when coffee became a thing of the past, turned their activity to other products. The increase in tea is stupendous, while cocoa and cinchona also jumped as coffee fell off.

Our old chief export Coffee has been dethroned, and although still leading the list is now of much less importance than some others. The steady falling-off in the exports year by year will, we fear, not be reversed in season 1889-90. With better news of crops in some parts of Minas, we were hopeful that at least 100,000 cwt. might be estimated for the current year; but the latest news of a very poor prospect of spring crops in Uva clashes this anticipation somewhat, and we question if the just season's exports are to be exceeded in the coming twelve months.

Finally, we give here in tabular form the actual exports of season 1888-89 and our preliminary estimates for 1889-90:

Staple Exports.	Season		Estimate for	
	1888-89	1889-90	1888-89	1889-90
Tea.....	32,510,682	42,000,000 lbs.	42,000,000 lbs.	
Cocoa.....	14,461	16,000 cwt.	16,000 cwt.	
Coffee.....	86,449	100,000 cwt.	90,000 cwt.	
Cinchona bark.....	10,498,487	11,678,560	7,500,000 lbs.	
Cocoanut oil.....	327,439	350,000 cwt.	350,000 cwt.	

*Ceylon Observer*, Oct. 9th.

## LOCAL NOTES

It is said that the passport nuisance is to be abolished. Good!

The French corvette *Sauvage*, Capt. Fourrier, arrived here from Montevideo on the 26th ult. The usual salutes were exchanged with the forts.

The Associação Commercial has deposited its confidence, withdrawn somewhat abruptly from Sr. Afonso Celso, with Sr. Kay Barbosa and his colleagues.

A meeting of planters was held here on the 25th ult. and a committee appointed to lay before the government the necessity of prompt measures to acquire a supply of labor.

A technical auxiliary in the person of a first lieutenant has been granted the governor of Sergipe. The governors of other states seem to get along without such an aid.

What will the poor jewellers do with their stocks of "stars" now that all further decorating is given over? It is sweet to endure sacrifices for one's country, but it is very hard to lose money.

The United States of Brazil was not one week old before the necessity for a national anthem was felt; the United States of America appears to have gone along very well for 114 years without a national anthem at all.

Dr. William Michler, professor of industrial chemistry at the Polytechnic school, died here on the 26th ult. Dr. Michler was devoted to his science and was an indefatigable laborer. His death will occasion a serious loss to the school.

That a man may be induced to steal boots or shoes can be understood, but that any self-respecting thief should steal *bancuas* is an outrage on his class. A low-down foreigner was guilty of the crime and naturally the police have him in charge.

With "Most Illustrious and Most Excellent" abolished in official documents, when is the "Most Illustrious Municipal Chamber" going to follow so meritorious a course with its title? And what becomes of the "loyal and heroic" of the city's official name?

The corvette *Trajano* left this port on the 26th ult. with sealed orders. One journal states the destination of the vessel to be Bahia, another Montevideo, while other authorities are of the opinion that Rio Grande do Sul will be the port of destination.

Now that an entire change in the stamps of the country has become necessary, why can not the minister of finance save expense to the Treasury and afford convenience to the public by issuing stamps available for both revenue and postal service? It is a great annoyance to have the present system continued.

Lieutenant José Augusto Vinhaes was by decree of the 15th ult. appointed director-general of telegraphs *ad interim*.

Sr. José White, the violinist, left for Europe on the 28th ult. Sr. White gained quite a reputation here as a fiddler among the "upper ten."

There are said to be 300 hogs in the 1st district of the Engenho Novo parish of this city. This number does not include the owners.

The action is approved of the commander of the cruiser *Guanabara* in purchasing a stove for his ship, but it appears he should have obtained authority from the department of marine first. Red tape, red tape! dear art thou to the official heart.

It is interesting to observe that while the crown was immediately removed from the coat of arms decorating the various shops which had the privilege of using "Imperial" before their names, the old arms were permitted to remain in a forsaken and grief-haunted condition. The shop-keepers seemed unwilling to go the "whole hog" at one time.

The employees at the postoffice are again complaining that their health and the service suffer from the confined quarters furnished them. The government should oblige the Associação Commercial to immediately commence work on their new building, where the Caixa de Amortização could be accommodated, and thus leave the whole of the present building, in part occupied by it, for the postoffice.

A writer in the *Novidades* makes a very sensible appeal for the preservation of the old national anthem. The protector of the "brave gente" points out that the recent attempt at its improvement are ridiculously insufficient, and as the anthem is not a monarchical hymn, it would be advantageous to preserve it. The writer declares the words for the new anthem as accepted are "vulgar," or common-place.

On the 22nd ult. two lads, school-boys, were playing with a revolver, which one of them had recently purchased, inspired possibly by a desire to show himself armed when every one else appeared to be. The pistol was of course accidentally discharged and the owner received the ball in his leg. He died on the 25th. Why the schoolmaster allowed such dangerous toys about his establishment is a mystery.

*O País* on the 26th ult. published a rumor that the municipal chamber was to be suspended and a committee appointed to look into its accounts. It would have been an ungrateful return to men, who declared the republic before the active leaders of the movement had spoken, and the report was contradicted on the following day. Since then, however, José do Patrocínio has resigned from the council, which makes the outlook decidedly ominous.

The meeting of members of the Associação Commercial to endorse the present government was held on the 27th ult. in a saloon of the Bank of Brazil. It appears to have been a very quiet affair in comparison with the great Afonso Celso manifestation, but passed its vote of confidence. The minister of foreign affairs, by invitation, happened to be present, and he addressed some remarks of a tranquilizing character to comeders and to foreigners. The fact of a minister presiding over a meeting called to vote confidence in a cabinet of which he is a member, may be of questionable taste to some hyper-critics.

Condé d'Eu's declaration that his services would have been at the disposition of Brazil under any form of government, had not circumstances rendered this impossible, started the tale of Father Citizen John Emmanuel, who under the tree, enlightened and eminently patriotic conservative rule was a member of that Chamber of Deputies which first voted unlimited confidence in the pro-slavery Corgié government and then rushed the abolition law through its "ugliest and most worthy" body. He was so incensed that the hold of the conservatives on power was lost, that upon Ouro Preto assuming the government he had no shame in cheering for the republic in the Chamber after his oath. This is the sort of a *pátria* who undertakes to charge a defenseless man with inconsistency, or worse, and claim glory for himself when just the contrary should be meted out to him.

We were unwilling to criticise the first flag adopted by the republic, for its allegorical meanings were so deep and then so clearly explained in the *Diário Official*, that we supposed the celestial sphere and the "Southern cross" were fixtures. As the old arms, with the crown replaced by a star, have very sensibly been re-adapted, we may say that the celestial sphere with its astronomically arranged constellation and stars reminded us forcibly of a plum pudding, of which the plums had all descended to one corner, leaving one only star, or plum, above the white strip, the pudding cloth, to show where the others had been. Since the foregoing was written, it is announced that the astronomical flag will be adopted. Following the tactics of our naval colleagues, we beg to say that the "plum-pudding" has no reference to the flag at all, but to a picture we saw the other day in the *Ovidior*. The "single star" proposed would be meaningless on the Brazilian flag, while that of the famous southern constellation, which shines only at night, will be exquisitely appropriate.

—When a poor man's corns get sore, why should not the government furnish him with plasters?

—The minister of the interior has ordered the suspension of the service of qualifying voters under the old law.

—It is announced that the officers of the Chilean ironclad *Almirante Cochrane* will give a grand ball to our social luminaries on the 5th inst.

—Four commissions have been appointed to revise educational plans generally, and a fifth will propose the reform of the Fine Arts Academy.

—A Dutch squadron composed of the corvettes *Tromp*, *Atjeh* and *Kan Galen*, under command of Commodore Stockmann, arrived here on the 29th ult.

—The minister of marine has asked the Treasury for £4,468, 17. 9 to pay for 1,000 Kropatscheck carbines ordered through Barão de Teffé, now in Europe.

—We would like to advise our readers that while this city may no longer be called the "Corte," it still continues to figure geographically and officially as Rio de Janeiro.

—The Derby Club has resolved to celebrate the birth of the Brazilian republic by offering a prize of 7,000\$ to native-bred horses, which prize will be known as "15 de Novembro."

—The final nominations of police delegates and sub-delegates were published on the 28th ult. One of the sub.s. is an ecclesiastical authority apparently, as he is a *monsenhor*.

—The daughters of the minister of war are only awaiting the final decision as to the Brazilian flag to embroider two for presentation to the military cadets and the students at the higher military school.

—On July 9th last a thief was caught red-handed—at least he was coming out of a chicken-house and had some of the birds. He denied his guilt before the jury on the 26th ult. and was promptly acquitted by his compatriots.

—"Frangrification fish, mark Dalziel?" is been handled by the medical experts employed by the custom house. *Frisurificar* is a verb to make Dr. Castro Lopes tear off the rest of his *mu* means abundant backs.

—There has been some changing around among the clerks of the Treasury and *Recebedoria*, and the chief of the latter department goes on retired pay. Orders from the minister of finance also aim at reducing the staff of employees in charge of appraising property for taxation purposes.

—Barão Sampaio Viana, for many years and under many administrations, inspector of the custom-house here, has been retired at his own request, and will be succeeded by Sr. Ubaldino do Amaral. Sr. Amaral is a lawyer and was a prominent member of the republican party for a number of years past.

—The Portuguese minister, Sr. Nogueira Soares, left on sick leave by the *Galicia* on the 27th ult., the minister deeply offended the Brazilian republican element and also a considerable proportion of the Portuguese colony here by his action during the excitement consequent upon the Adriano do Valle embroil.

—All the books and papers, with the exception of the library, of the extinguished Council of State have been ordered by the minister of the interior to be sent to the Archivo Público. It will be necessary to enlarge the Archivo, unless some "weeding" of public documents ordered for storage under it is undertaken.

—The British corvette *Sumatra* arrived here on the 27th ult. from the River Plate and the Argentine cruiser *Za Argentina* from Bahia Blanca on the same day. The United States corvette *Richmond* arrived here from the south on the 28th ult. and the British gunboat *Nymph* left for Montevideo on the same day.

—A telegram published here on the 28th ult. states that the government owes contractors of supplies furnished the famine-stricken state of Ceará no less than 4,000,000\$. This Ceará business is becoming exceedingly grim; it is to be hoped that a searching investigation will be made and, if discovered, speculators given a taste of law under the republic.

—Two jaguars (*onças*) at the zoological garden died suddenly after eating some pieces of fowl, the remains of which were found in the cage. The inference is that some scoundrel poisoned the beasts; the unfortunate monkeys at the garden had already suffered at the hands of the brutes in human form and not very long ago a kangaroo was killed. Either the guards at the garden are good for nothing, or they are in collusion with the perpetrators of these acts of brutality.

—O *Páiz* of the 30th ult. gives a rebuke to those governments that had already recognized the Brazilian republic. O *Páiz* commences by contradicting the news given by some of the press that the French republic had recognized that of Brazil and continues: "The news is not rigorously exact, nor is there time that the French government can learn the true situation in Brazil to recognize under the form of international law, the new regimen, etc." The United States, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Switzerland are thus declared to be unacquainted with the form of international law.

## BIRTH.

On November 28th, at Paignton, Devonshire, the wife of W. L. Wolsteoholme, of a daughter.

The minister of justice has asked the department of the interior if a part of the old city palace can not be made available for holding sessions of the jury.

Patience is always rewarded. A major has just been granted the post of a lieutenant-colonel in the army for services rendered during the Paraguayan war.

It is to be inferred from an anonymous article in the *Jornal* on the 27th ult. that the future capital of Brazil will be situated on the banks of the S. Francisco river, exactly where the writer seems as yet uncertain. Rio de Janeiro will continue to be the commercial metropolis of the republic—in fact the New York of Brazil, while the visionary city on the S. Francisco will be its Washington. The loss to Rio of the central government and the national legislature seems to be of no consequence to the author of this latest prophecy, and what the Fluminenses, who hold the purse, will say is ignored.

In defining its position, and recalling its past, the *Jornal do Comercio* on the 27th ult. uses the following language: "Commerce in the defence of its legitimate interests, industry in support of its reasonable demands, all social classes in sustaining their rights and struggling for their guarantees, have always found here (in the *Jornal*) as free a reception as was the repulse—or at least the silent reprobation—received by the excesses or inordinate demands of individuals or classes." The whole nation will agree to this, and particularly applaud the "silent reprobation" of the *Jornal*. It was so silent as to pass unperceived and must have lost much of its force from its affliction of dumbness.

On the 22nd ult. when the Emperor's representative went to the Petropolis palace together with the authorities, a large quantity of valuable jewelry, the personal property of the Emperor, was declared to be missing. The police were at once communicated with and the matter is under investigation. The doubt seems to be whether the jewels were not packed away in some of the luggage of the imperial family by mistake, but the occurrence will recall a jewel robbery at the S. Christovão palace some years ago, in which servants were implicated, and it is more than possible that availing of the disorder caused by the hurried departure of the imperial family some of the miserable wretches could not resist the temptation offered by valuable jewels at their disposal. If the thieves are caught, we sincerely trust at least 20 years vegetation on Fernando Noronha will be afforded them.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The November clearances at the Rio clearing house amounted to 39,549,439\$244.

Decree No. 13 dated on November 26th last grants the right of issue to the Banco Mercantil de Santos.

The directors and clerks of the Banco do Comercio have subscribed 620\$ towards paying off the domestic debt of the nation.

By decrees dated on the 29th ult. the right of issue was granted the Banco do Brasil and the Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.

By decree dated on the 27th ult., the right of issue was granted the Banco de Crédito Real do Brazil of this city and the Sociedade Comercial of Bahia.

The *Manufactura de Borracha* (rubber manufacturing) company is offered the public. Its object is the manufacture of rubber generally and its proposed capital is 600,000\$.

A telegram dated Pernambuco, 30th, states the commission appointed to examine the proposals for the gas supply of the city had reported in favor of the proposal of João Nery Pereira.

A comor is mentioned that the Viação Central (railway, navigation and banking) company will apply for the right of issue for a branch to be established at São Paulo, Minas Geraes. The deposit will be 3,000,000\$ in gold.

A company, with a capital of 5,400,000\$ in 200\$ shares, under the name of *União Mercantil*, has been formed here to take over the business, iron and hardware principally, of Monteiro, Hime & Co., and Miranda, Guimarães & Co.

A telegram received here on the 30th and made public, states that the "longs" had "cornered" the "bears" on Brazilian 4 per cent. in London and forced delivery; the bonds had advanced to 1/4 per cent. discount to par under this demand.

An incident of how bank official rates are maintained is told us. A taker wished to remit 5,000 francs, say £240, and applied to a bank that was officially at 27 1/2, but was informed that the institution was not prepared to draw so large an amount.

At the suggestion of the minister of finance and to avoid the loss of the large sum of money necessary to pay off the foreign debt of the republic, the committee organizing the great popular subscription have decided to apply the funds raised to the payment of the domestic funded debt.

Subscription lists are opened to-day (2nd) for a 6 1/2 per cent. debenture loan at 90 per cent. for the "Industria, Lavoura e Viação de Macaé" company. The amount asked for is 1,600,000\$, and the company has a guarantee of 6 per cent. for 30 years on 1,800,000\$ from the general government.

A joint stock company has been formed to take over the ice factory on Rua da Santa Luzia. The capital is 500,000\$ in 200\$ shares.

The adhesions—adhesions seem epidemic—to the idea of the national subscription to pay off the domestic funded debt of the republic, are numerous, and it appears that a large sum of money may be raised. Not enough to pay off the debt, perhaps, but sufficient to show the patriotism of the subscribers.

The Bancos S. João d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, that was organized by Dr. Afonso Celso Jr. and some friends, has been dissolved and the subscription money will be returned. After the revolution and the departure for Europe of Dr. Afonso Celso Junior, the other organizers of the bank appear to have withdrawn from all connection with it.

A local journal, *O Dia*, charges the *crédit foncier* banks with loaning money under the mask of aid to agriculture on hills that are for the benefit not of planters but of factors for use in speculation. Any land-owner, however small his holding, can figure as the acceptor of these bills, so long as the endorsers are considered sound by the bank, and the bank becomes "aid to agriculture."

To judge from the persistency with which, day after day, the official rate of bank sterling has been reported at 27 1/2 is still misleading. It is true that bills were to be had at this rate "over the counter" at some of the banks and *at libitum* at the Banco Nacional, but every taker could not, or would not, avail of this form of remittance, for every one has a limit and must have variety. At the very time that bills were to be had at 27 1/2 at certain banks, commercial sterling was done at 27%. It would have been better to allow the true state of the market to transpire, that is to receive in answer to objections, "Why you can get bills at 27 1/2 at the Banco Nacional." As it was the whole trade of Rio was in depend upon one institution for its remittances.

By invitation of the minister of finance various bankers and brokers met at the Treasury on the 28th ult. A semi-official report states that the minister said the determination of the government was to do the utmost to maintain the credit of the country at a merciful quotation. It had nothing to do with private operations, and he had evinced the "aid to agriculture" regardless whether it really produced beneficial results, but he proposed, opportunely, to take steps that would without great sacrifice in the nation tend to develop agricultural production, and he concluded by asking for information that would afford a sure solution for the condition of affairs in the money market. His listeners appeared to have been unanimous in declaring that there was a scarcity of money, but differed as to the corrective for this, except for that in some form the government is evidently expected to come to the assistance of the market.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 1st, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$00), gold, 27. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.80, 65 per £1 stg.... 54 75 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.... 188 7 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold.... 8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 27 7/16.

Prest value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).... 186 16 is gold do do in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £1 stg.... 54 87 1/2 cts.

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1. stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper).... 582 8

Value of £1 sterling ..... 894 7

## EXCHANGE.

November 25.—The Banco Nacional, Commercial and Mercantil continued at 27 1/2, the London and Brazilian and Industrial and Mercantil at 27 7/16 and the English Bank and Brasiliense at 27 3/4 on London. Official rates on Paris were 247—349, on Hamburg 428—430 and on New York 1820—1830. Nothing was reported in commercial papers concerning the exchange on London.

November 26.—There were no changes in official rates at the banks and very little movement in the market. Bank sterling was again reported at 27 7/16—27 1/2, and there is still nothing reported as doing in commercial papers.

November 27.—The market remained quite unchanged. Official rates at the banks are unchanged and no change in exchange reported at 27 7/16—27 1/2. There are no commercial bills-offering and it appears possible that some business is being held back.

November 28.—The official rates are unchanged generally at the native banks. The English, London and Brasiliense banks were at 27 3/4 officially. Business was very quiet and nothing reported at 27 7/16—27 1/2, but it was difficult to discuss the market that seemed these rates. Nothing reported in commercial exchange.

November 29.—The native banks continue to quote officially at 27 1/2 on London, with the exception of the Industrial e Mercantil which names 27 7/16. The foreign banks were at 27 3/4 officially. The market is still very quiet with nothing doing in commercial exchange.

November 30.—The official rates as reported were 27 7/16—27 1/2 on London, 247—351 on Paris and 428—432 on Hamburg. Transaction reported were 27 7/16—27 1/2 in London for bank sterling, with nothing doing in commercial.

December 1.—The Banco Nacional maintains official rates on London at 27 7/16 on bankers and 27 1/2 on London office, and 27 3/4 on the rest of the world, principally at 27 1/2, which means that bills would be difficult to obtain at this rate. In commercial sailing nothing is reported, but the quotations are 27 7/16—27 1/2 as in quality and date for delivery.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

November 25.—

100 Five per cent. apólices ..... 670\$000

8 do ..... 668

50 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 100\$ ..... 170

80 Banco Auxiliar, 2 series ..... 45

100 Banco do Brasil ..... 40

503 Banco Construtor ..... 48

300 do ..... 50

200 do ..... 51

250 do ..... 52

80 Banco Popular, 2 series ..... 88

60 Banco Rural ..... 335

50 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, rof. pd. .... 13

Macáé and Campos R. R. ..... 102

Mozambique R. R. 2 series ..... 50

November 26.

85 Five per cent. apólices ..... 965\$000

7 do ..... 961 1/2

90 deb. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 869

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, 60% ..... 85%

54 do ..... 869

80 Banco Auxiliar, 2 series ..... 45

28 Banco do Brasil ..... 270

50 Banco Declarativo ..... 287

50 do ..... 288

49 Banco Lavradio e Comercio ..... 47

7 Banco Popular, 2 series ..... 89

6 Banco Rural ..... 375

50 Banco de Minas Gerais ..... 49

1 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, rof. pd. .... 12

6 Macáé and Campos R. R. ..... 98

100 do ..... 100

do b. o. pd. ..... 100

200 do ..... 106

50 Sapucaí R. R. ..... 60

200 Sorocabana R. R. ..... 112

November 27.

100 Five per cent. apólices ..... 965\$000

50 lya. notes Banco Predial ..... 735

90 deb. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 83 1/2

200 Banco Constructor ..... 475\$000

50 do ..... 48

300 Banco Lavradio e Comercio ..... 47

100 do ..... 475

50 Banco Popular ..... 85

100 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, rof. pd. .... 88

November 28.

100 Five per cent. apólices ..... 965\$000

36 do ..... 970

25 Confiança Insur. ..... 30

200 Banco do Brasil ..... 50

50 Banco Memorial de Santos, 2 series ..... 55

50 Banco Popular ..... 57

100 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo, rof. pd. .... 13

100 Sorocabana R. R. 40\$ ..... 95

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 127

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 125

100 Brazil Industrial mill ..... 105

November 29.

5 Five per cent. apólices ..... 970\$000

120 Banco Constructor ..... 49

150 Banco Lavradio e Comercio ..... 55

150 Banco Nacional ..... 90

100 do ..... 92

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, gold 50¢ ..... 100

100 Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 80

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 134\$000

November 30.

5 Five per cent. apólices ..... 970\$000

120 Banco Constructor ..... 49

150 Banco Nacional ..... 90

100 do ..... 92

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, gold 50¢ ..... 100

100 Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 80

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 134\$000

November 31.

5 Five per cent. apólices ..... 970\$000

120 Banco Constructor ..... 49

150 Banco Nacional ..... 90

100 do ..... 92

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, gold 50¢ ..... 100

100 Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 80

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 134\$000

December 1.

5 Five per cent. apólices ..... 970\$000

120 Banco Constructor ..... 49

150 Banco Nacional ..... 90

100 do ..... 92

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, gold 50¢ ..... 100

100 Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 80

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 134\$000

December 2.

5 Five per cent. apólices ..... 970\$000

120 Banco Constructor ..... 49

150 Banco Nacional ..... 90

100 do ..... 92

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, gold 50¢ ..... 100

100 Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 80

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 134\$000

December 3.

5 Five per cent. apólices ..... 970\$000

120 Banco Constructor ..... 49

150 Banco Nacional ..... 90

100 do ..... 92

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, gold 50¢ ..... 100

100 Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 80

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 134\$000

December 4.

5 Five per cent. apólices ..... 970\$000

120 Banco Constructor ..... 49

150 Banco Nacional ..... 90

100 do ..... 92

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, gold 50¢ ..... 100

100 Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 80

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 134\$000

December 5.

5 Five per cent. apólices ..... 970\$000

120 Banco Constructor ..... 49

150 Banco Nacional ..... 90

100 do ..... 92

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, gold 50¢ ..... 100

100 Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 80

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 134\$000

December 6.

5 Five per cent. apólices ..... 970\$000

120 Banco Constructor ..... 49

150 Banco Nacional ..... 90

100 do ..... 92

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, gold 50¢ ..... 100

100 Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 80

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 134\$000

December 7.

5 Five per cent. apólices ..... 970\$000

120 Banco Constructor ..... 49

150 Banco Nacional ..... 90

100 do ..... 92

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, gold 50¢ ..... 100

100 Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 80

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 134\$000

December 8.

5 Five per cent. apólices ..... 970\$000

120 Banco Constructor ..... 49

150 Banco Nacional ..... 90

100 do ..... 92

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, gold 50¢ ..... 100

100 Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ ..... 80

100 Jardim Botânico traway ..... 134\$000

December 9.

5 Five per cent. apólices ..... 970\$000

120 Banco Constructor ..... 49

150 Banco Nacional ..... 90

100 do ..... 92

50 lya. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil, gold 50¢ ..... 100

[December 2nd, 1889.]

## Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for five months of crop-years:

DESTINATION	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
UNITED STATES	Bags—	Bags—	Bags—
New York.....	405,456	839,644	343,421
Baltimore.....	53,801	134,657	21,995
Sandy Hook f.o. ....	..	..	..
Richmond.....	..	..	..
Charleston.....	..	..	..
Savannah.....	..	..	..
Mobile.....	..	..	..
New Orleans.....	75,543	166,299	48,397
Gulfport.....	11,193	29,169	2,975
Port Eads f.o. ....	..	..	..
Total.....	605,993	1,142,630	416,383

## EUROPE

Channel f.o. ....	23,533	44,397	10,575
Austria.....	12,632	52,510	12,539
North of Europe & Baltic	23,795	27,572	32,474
England.....	20,617	20,617	10,000
Bordeaux.....	..	3,883	1,119
Lisbon f.o. ....	3,888	..	10,000
Gibraltar f.o. ....	..	..	..
Portugal.....	85,706	239,500	48,921
Macau.....	..	..	..
Total.....	185,531	646,438	125,418

## EAST WHERE

Canada.....	200	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	41,887	43,144	14,500
Australia.....	..	23	..
River Plate & West Coast.....	34,007	24,706	27,109
Rio and coast.....	..	..	..
Total.....	75,891	68,365	49,699

## United States

1889	1888	1887
605,993	1,142,630	416,383
185,531	646,438	125,418
Elsewhere.....	75,891	68,365
Total.....	867,418	1,832,434

## Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for eleven months:

DESTINATION	1889	1888	1887
UNITED STATES	Bags—	Bags—	Bags—
New York.....	1,191,003	1,163,219	1,042,366
Baltimore.....	234,502	197,675	149,917
Hampton Roads f.o. ....	..	..	..
Sandy Hook f.o. ....	3,300	..	..
Richmond.....	..	..	..
Charleston.....	..	..	..
Savannah.....	..	..	..
Mobile.....	..	..	..
New Orleans.....	185,574	171,503	109,723
Gulfport.....	39,073	35,145	9,175
Port Eads f.o. ....	..	..	..
Total.....	1,644,711	1,696,566	1,304,324

## EUROPE

Channel f.o. ....	28,064	..	1,418
Haven.....	5,861	85,78	93,376
Austria.....	13,795	9,982	29,662
North of Europe & Baltic	147,454	64,834	128,471
England.....	243,669	36,310	89,795
Bordeaux.....	3,335	4,996	7,929
Lisbon f.o. ....	8,859	8,006	5,060
Gibraltar.....	..	..	..
Portugal.....	22,643	30,204	11,347
Mediterranean.....	..	..	..
Total.....	703,938	104,314	541,171

## EAST WHERE

Canada.....	200	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	81,177	95,211	26,164
Australia.....	..	..	..
River Plate & West Coast.....	56,399	66,266	39,669
Rio and coast.....	..	..	..
Total.....	137,714	131,386	66,168

## United States

1889	1888	1887
605,993	1,142,630	416,383
185,531	646,438	125,418
Elsewhere.....	75,891	68,365
Total.....	867,418	1,832,434

## IMPORTS.

Receipts of most articles have been very small and the markets have been quiet. A fair amount of Flour by steamer has arrived and the market is reported quiet with quotations reduced on some grades. Of pine the receipts are a quantity of White pine ("scantling") from Philadelphia and a cargo of Swedish; the former is not a customary quality in our market and is not yet reported sold, the latter is in order. Receipts of Kerosene are very small, but the large receipts noted in our last appear to have about met any urgent demand and quotations are rather lower. Lead continues firm and is somewhat higher. Receipts of Indian Corn from the River Plate have been small, but breakers do not change quantities and the market still rules flat. Cement and Rice are quite unchanged and the supply of both is trifling. Coal seems to remain in the same condition week after week. The supply, all Norwegian cases, is moderate, but it's constant and divided among so many dealers that there appears to be no demand from consumers, which is not satisfied by these small importers.

**Flour.**—Receipts since our last report have been 10,315 lbs per Sacks from the United States. Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 3,000 lbs and stock in first hands is estimated to be

20,500 lbs. American

9,500 n. Pisco

23,100 lbs.

Brokers report the market quiet at the following quotations:

Frost, SSSF.....

148,500-151,500

Richmond 1st.....

11,250-14,500

do 2nd.....

12,250-13,500

Baltimore 1st.....

13,750-14,000

do 2nd.....

13,250-14,500

Western & Int'l.....

13,250-14,000

Chile.....

nominal

River Plate.....

do

City Mills.....

12,000-12,750

Receipts in November were

30,500 lbs. American

9,500 n. Pisco

23,125 lbs.

against 47,123 n. in November, 1888.

**Pitch Pine.**—The market is still nominal at 35¢/100 lbs, per do. No receipts since our last nor in November, this and last year.

**White Pine.**—Receipts are 60,000 feet in, "scantling" per Doris Eckhoff from Philadelphia which are not yet reported sold.

**Swedish Pine.**—A very bad winter feeling in the market for the same and New Year's quality made the quoted 95¢/100 feet poor. Receipts last month were about 143,351 feet, against 47,375 feet for the same month in 1888.

**Pineapple.**—Receipts are 861 doz. per Carton, front Westerwick to dealers. There are no sales reported and quotations are nominal. In November receipts were 3,000 lbs against \$31 doz. in the same month last year.

**Spruce Pine.**—Nothing to report.

**Kerosene.**—Receipts are 100 cases per Sack from New York. Quotations are a little lower at \$35-\$38 per case. Receipts last month were 31,910 cases, against 47,500 cases in November, 1888.

**Lard.**—Receipts are 1,800 packages per Sack from New York. The market continues firm and we may quote today lots at 40¢/100 lbs. Receipts last month were 5,085 packages, against 2,500 packages for the same in November, 1888.

**Rubber.**—Receipts of foreign oil. We may continue to quote River Plate at 10¢/100 lbs and ship mills at \$48-\$50—\$82 per ton. November receipts of foreign were 3,635 bags, against 4,495 bags last year in the same month.

**Rosin.**—The quotations are 7,500-10,000 lbs per barrel. Receipts last month were 1,000 cases, against 1,000 cases in November, 1888.

**Turpentine.**—Receipts are 375 cases per Sack from New York. Quotations are unchanged at 14¢/100 lbs per kilogramme. Last month receipts were 1,015 cases, against 1,000 cases in November, last year.

**Linseed Oil.**—Receipts are 500 bags per Carton from New York. Quotations are 14¢/100 lbs for British, 68¢/100 lbs for German and 78¢/100 lbs for French. Receipts last month were

5,027 lbs. British

German

7,159 lbs. French

against 9,332 lbs of all sorts in November, 1888.

**Coal.**—Receipts for the week are

2,077 tons per Estuário, from Cardiff

2,077 tons Doris Eckhoff, from Philadelphia

The Receipts from Cardiff, Melville from Liverpool and Prudhoe from Newcastle upon Tyne are from the week before last.

**Rice.**—Receipts are 1,000 bags via Europe and 1,000 bags via America for other qualities. Receipts in November were 38,176 bags of foreign, against 33,866 bags in the same month, 1888.

**Tea.**—Receipts are 1,000 cases via Europe and 1,000 cases via America for other qualities. Receipts in November were 1,000 cases, against 1,000 cases in November, 1888.

**Confectionery.**—Receipts are 1,000 cases via Europe and 1,000 cases via America for other qualities. Receipts in November were 1,000 cases, against 1,000 cases in November, 1888.

**Spices.**—Nothing doing in chartering business.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

## NOVEMBER 25.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—Amer lk Doris Eckhoff; 530 tons; Judd; do to smelters to Nation, Megaw & Co.

**CYPRUS.**—Br lk Edmundson; 1,079 tons; Roseau; 451; do to smelters to Wm. Smith & Son.

**WESERDALE.**—Eng lk Vording; 300 tons; Tarsatian; do to smelters to C. H. Hecksler & Co.

**NEW YORK.**—Without alteration. Stock about 30,000 hds.

**PRAGUE.**—Nothing doing in chartering business.

**CONSTITUTION.**—Br lk Claribel; 321 tons; Brown; 26 do by John Moore & Co.

**NOV. 30.**—NEWPORT.—Amer lk Pavilion; 640 tons; Harding; 57 do; do to Gas Company.

**CARDIFF.**—Br lk Reciprocity; 1,109 tons; Jones; 48 do; do to coal.

**CARDIFF.**—Br lk Trojana; 1,109 tons; Wetzel; 22 do; do to coal.

**NOV. 1.**—Lyon; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 2.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 3.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 4.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 5.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 6.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 7.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 8.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 9.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 10.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 11.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 12.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 13.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 14.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 15.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 16.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 17.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 18.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 19.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 20.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 21.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 22.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 23.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 24.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 25.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 26.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 27.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 28.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 29.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 30.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 31.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 1.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 2.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 3.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 4.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 5.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 6.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

**NOV. 7.**—Danish; 200 tons; do to coal.

## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 30th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

<i>Present amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
\$1,745,100 <sup>00</sup>	Jan.—July	5	Apolices.....	200\$—1,000\$	97½\$00	96½\$00—97½\$00
119,600	do	4	do	1,000\$	1,010 000	—
119,730	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loan \$166,	1,000	1,010 000	—
34,372,500	Quarterly	4½	do 1873	1,000	1,320 000	980 000—
do	do	5	do 1880	500—1,000	90½ 00	—
1,105,200	—	5	City of Rio de Janeiro .....			

## PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
\$28,900\$	— .	6-8	Alagoas .....	—	—	—
—	— .	—	Amazonas .....	—	—	—
4,549,200	Jan.—July	6-7	Bahia .....	—	81 1/2	—
—	— .	—	—	—	—	—
205,300	— .	—	Espirito Santo .....	—	—	—
30,800	— .	—	Goyaz .....	—	—	—
1,073,800	— .	—	Maranhao .....	—	—	—
199,000	Jan.—July	5-6	Mato Grosso .....	—	—	—
5,849,000	Jan.—July	6-8	Minas Geres .....	1,000-\$	100 1/2	—
1,000-\$	— .	—	Pernambuco .....	1,000-	—	—
173,850	— .	—	Parahiba .....	—	—	—
730,600	Jan.—July	5-7	Para .....	—	—	—
7,881,000	Jan.—July	5-7	Pernambuco .....	—	101 1/2	—
153,000	— .	—	—	—	—	—
8,059,000	Jan.—July	6	Rio de Janeiro .....	200-\$—50-\$	100 1/2	—
77,800	— .	—	Rio Grande do Norte .....	—	—	—
3,265,822	Jan.—July	6	São Paulo .....	1,000-\$	98 1/2	—
133,000	— .	—	Santa Catharina .....	—	—	—
1,131,000	— .	—	São Paulo .....	—	—	—
500,000	Jan.—July	6	City of S. Paulo .....	100-\$	99 1/2	—
21,103	— .	6-7	Sergipe .....	—	—	—

## DEBENTURES

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
RAILWAYS						
1,300,000\$	May—Nov	3	Bragantina.....	200\$	195\$	
1,500,000	do	6½	Campos e Carangola.....	200	162	
1,13,000	Jan	6½	Júiz de Fora e Piau.....	200	170	
15,167,000	Apr.—Oct	6½	Londrina.....	200	160	
£34,916,000	do	5-8	do gold.....	£50	310	
2,000,000	Jan—July	5	Maria.....	100	60 <sup>10</sup>	
4,000,000	Apr.—Oct	7	Oeste de Minas.....	200	230	
370,000	do	7	Rio das Flores.....	100	95 <sup>10</sup>	
1,600,000	Feb—Aug.	7	Isabel do Rio Preto.....	200	200	
£137,100	July	6	do gold.....	£50	440	
6,075,000	Mar.—Sept	6	Sorocabana.....	100	85 <sup>10</sup>	
£1,625,000	Apr.—Oct	6	do gold.....	£50	455	
£1,625,000	Jan—July	7	União Valenciana.....	200	140	
TRAMWAYS						
435,000	Jan—July	6	Caris Urbanos.....	500	490	
8,200,000	do	7	do.....	100	100	
£36,250	Feb—Aug.	6	Nitro gold.....	£20	185	
3,000,000	Apr.—Oct	7	Pernambuco.....	200	91 <sup>10</sup>	
2,700,000	Jan—July	3	Paulista e S. Paulo.....	200	193	
SHIPPING						
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	Ferry.....	100	105 <sup>10</sup>	
GENERAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
500,000	Feb—Aug.	7	Huancabamba.....	100	83 <sup>20</sup>	
500,000	do	—	Loreto.....	—	—	
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	3½	Peruza.....	200	180	
1,500,000	Jan—July	6	Quissamá.....	200	132	
200,000	Mar.—Sept	6½	Rio Branco (MILLS).....	200	180	
2,000,000	Jan—July	7	Allianca.....	200	168	
1,000,000	do	8	Burberry.....	200	—	
420,000	May—Nov.	7	Bom Fim.....	200	—	
1,150,000	Apr.—Oct	7	Brazil Industrial.....	200	200	
763,000	do	7½	Caetano.....	200	207	
583,000	do	7	Central Industrial.....	200	20	
600,000	May—Nov.	7	Industrial Mineira.....	200	157	
300,000	Apr.—Oct	7	Pão Grande.....	200	103	
314,000	Jan—July	7	Riach.....	200	92 <sup>20</sup>	
250,000	do	8	S. Christovão.....	200	200 <sup>100</sup>	
£3,450,000	June—Dec.	7	S. João.....	£50	195	
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Luiz.....	200	153	
226,000	Mar.—Sept	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	100	102	
200,000	Jan—July	7	S. Pedro.....	100	—	
MINES						
319,800	Apr.—Oct.	8	Jeronymo [gold].....	100	—	
£500,000	do	7½	Candelária (Chumbo).....	200	210	
1,000,000	Jan—July	7	Elevador e Faz. de Chumbo.....	100	150	
300,000	do	6	Docas D. Pedro II.....	200	125	
£1,510,000	May—Nov.	7	Lavras Ind. & Col.....	£20	195	
2,500,000	May—Nov.	6	Melh. ramenous U. de Nith.....	200	156	

#### VOCABULARY NOTES

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
70,000\$00	June—Dec.	5	Brazil .....	100\$	95%	94 0—95%
6,319,102\$	Jan.—July	5	Credito Real do Brasil .....	100	50	50
7,135,300	do	5	do gold .....	115 5	105,000	105,000

#### **ANSWERING**

## SHIPPING.

— 1 —

£625,000 \$1,000,000	£305,237 \$500,000	130,000	Amazon Steam Navigation Fazileira de Navegação... Nacional de Navegação... S. João da Biana e Campos	115,750 115,000 115,000 115,000	June 89 July 89 July 89 July 89	200\$S 200\$S 200\$S 200\$S	975,000 975,000 975,000 975,000	35,000-370 35,000-370 35,000-370 35,000-370
5,000,000 \$8,000,000	£500,000 \$800,000	1,112,000						
4,000,000 \$6,400,000	£400,000 \$640,000	26,954						
6,625,000 \$10,500,000	£625,000 \$1,000,000	632,000						

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<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quota</i>
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	121,339\$	Allianca.....	13,800\$ July 29	200\$	200,000\$	
600,000	600,000	Biribery.....			—	—	
150,000	150,000	— Bum Eim .....			200	—	
3,000,000	3,000,000	39,125	Brazil Industrial .....	1,000 Jan 29	200	165,000	
3,400,000	3,000,000	—	Brancheia.....		200	—	201
1,000,000	1,000,000	72,196\$	Carneira.....	12 Oct July 29	200	235,000	
1,200,000	900,000	—	Copagro Industrial .....		200	235,000	
600,000	600,000	—	D. Israel.....		200	200,000	
600,000	600,000	8,102	Industrial Mineira .....		200	200,000	
400,000	400,000	5,183	Pão Grande.....		200	200,000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	25,345	Processos Ind. do Brasil .....	9 Oct July 29	200	200,000	
500,000	500,000	900,000	Proresso Ind. do Brasil .....	7-9 July 35	200	173,000	
1,000,000	600,000	62,17	Kink.....	14 Oct July 35	200	—	
550,000	550,000	777	S. Christovão.....	9 Oct Jan 35	200	220,000	
700,000	700,000	24,18	S. J. Lázaro.....	9 Oct Jan 35	200	2,8,000	
			S. Paulo de Alcantara.....	7 Dec July 29	200	210,000	
					200	210,000	

## BANKS.

Capital paid up	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non- divid. fund	last year	Closing quotation
10,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	—	RIO DE JANEIRO				
5,000,000	1,310,000	32,727\$	Agric. do Brasil.....	95000	July 89	40\$	435000
			Auxiliar ..... du 2 series.....	40	300 000	—	385000
4,460,000	1,151,000	—	Brasiliense.....	40	45 000	—	48 000
100,000,000	39,710,000	6,018,493	Brasil-Paraná..... d. 2 series.....	8 000	July 89	20\$	165 000
			Caiuá.....	6 000	July 89	100	108 000
500,000	500,000	21,209	Caxia Crédito Commercial	100	July 89	200	65 000
12,000,000	2,149,000	—	Colonial e Agrícola.....	100	July 89	200	253 000
20,000,000	13,000,000	34,471,221	Companhia do Rio de Janeiro..... d. 2 series.....	100	July 89	200	245 000
1,000,000	—	—	Companhias.....	1 333—July 89	—	40 000	75 000
20,000,000	1,250,000	2,168,000	Comércio..... d. 2 series.....	9 000	July 89	20	210 000
80,000,000	8,000,000	—	Conselho do Brasil.....	7 200—July 89	—	40	330 000—2 800
20,000,000	3,649,000	149,823	Consórcio Real do Brasil.....	—	July 89	40	45 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	20,000	Correios e Telégrafos.....	8 000	July 89	200	45 000
1,100,000	1,500,000	13,000,000	Faglith, Limited.....	12 000—July 89	—	285 000	286 000
2,000,000	—	200,000	Indústria Nacional.....	—	E—Nov 89	1	110 000
8,000,000	6,224	1,020,000	Indústria e Mercantil.....	—	July 89	40	55 000
1,000,000	300,000	—	Internacional do Comércio.....	6 000	July 89	200	170 000
1,500,000	1,000,000	—	Itália e Companhia.....	—	July 89	8	58 000
1,500,000	1,013,600	356,000	Jardim do Brasil, Limited	—	July 89	40	55 000
90,000,000	17,072,000	—	Mercantil dos Vergutsas.....	12 000—Apr 89	1	50 000	—
3,000,000	2,200,000	12,640	Nacional do Brasi (gold)..... Popular ..... d. 2 series.....	2 400—July 89	—	40	500 000
4,000,000	2,200,000	200,528	Predial ..... Rio de Janeiro.....	6 000—July 89	100	90 000	90 000—94 000
1,000,000	10,000,000	2,320,352	Rural e Hypotecário.....	6 000—Jan 83	200	112 000	112 000
500,000,001	2,000,000	—	Sul-American.....	—	July 89	20	28 000
10,000,000	1,797,040	81,173	União de Crédito.....	7 300—Apr 89	—	40	42 000
			ESPECIAL				
2,000,000	1,000,000	12,175\$	Commercial, S. Paulo.....	3 000	July 89	100	55 700
10,000,000	2,500,000	204,019	Crédito Real do Brasil..... d. 2 series do.....	3 non-July 89	51	100	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	20,000	Lavoura.....	4 non-July 89	100	14 000	—
10,000,000	3,250,000	75,000	Mercantil, São Paulo..... d. 2 series	10 non-July 89	100	1 000	13 000—15 000
5,000,000	9,000,000	10,000	Populár, S. Paulo.....	1 750—July 89	—	70	60 000
5,000,000	9,500,740	—	Principial de Minas.....	—	July 89	70	70 000
2,000,000	1,200,000	18,74	Territorial, Minas.....	12 non-July 89	210	240 000	—

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies.	Dividend paid	Noncont. value	Last sale	Closing quotation
12,000,000	1,813,000 <sup>5</sup>	Bahia and Minas .....	—	—	200 <sup>8</sup>	—	—
800,000	800,000	18,265 <sup>8</sup>	Baixo de Aracuruca .....	1100 <sup>8</sup> — July 89	200	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	14,642 <sup>8</sup>	Campos and Caatinga .....	4 000 <sup>8</sup> Feb. 89	200	204 <sup>7</sup>	220 <sup>7</sup>
2,000,000	2,000,000	24,33 <sup>8</sup>	Esprito Santo & Cauvelas' .....	10 000 <sup>8</sup> July 89	200	140 000	207 000—220 <sup>7</sup>
1,500,000	1,500,000	11,500 <sup>8</sup>	Itau de Fora and Plan. ....	3 00 <sup>8</sup> Jan. 89	200	150 <sup>10</sup>	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	601 254	Leopoldina .....	—	—	—	—
			do x subs .....	14 1/2 <sup>8</sup> Aug. 89	147 <sup>10</sup>	100	—
			do subsidiaries .....	14 1/2 <sup>8</sup> Aug. 89	74 000	18 00—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120 943	Machado and Campos .....	3 000 <sup>8</sup> July 89	200	100 000	92 000—100 00
2,000,000	—	—	Minas .....	—	—	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Monte Claro .....	—	20	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Munizinho .....	—	205 000	—	220 00
4,970,000	3,190,000	31 190 <sup>8</sup>	Oeste de Minas .....	6 000 <sup>8</sup> Aug. 89	200	200 000	—
			do 2 series .....	7 1/2 <sup>8</sup> July 89	200	—	—
8 320,000	7 715,500	6,044 <sup>2</sup>	Rio d Flores .....	6 000 <sup>8</sup> May 89	200	165 000	—
10,000,000	1,474,710 <sup>8</sup>	474	S. Lourenco do Rio Preto .....	7 100 <sup>8</sup> May 89	200	135 000	—
10,655,000	11,055,000	4,444 <sup>8</sup>	S. Paulo and Rio .....	7 000 <sup>8</sup> July 89	200	250 00	—
			subsidiaries .....	—	—	157 000	—
39,000,000	41,100,000	—	Sapicachy .....	—	10	40 000	—
37,100,000	14,000,000	—	Sao Joaquim .....	—	200	320 000	—
			do x subs .....	3 00 <sup>8</sup> July 89	200	—	—
			do prolongation .....	3 00 <sup>8</sup> July 89	40	95 00	50 000—110 00
			do .....	—	—	—	—

#### **TRANSMISSIONS**

TRAMWAYS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
\$ 400,000	34,000	10,000	Caris Urbano .....	\$ 55 to July 3 <sup>rd</sup>	\$ 200	\$ 260,000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Jordan Botanico .....	3-700 Oct. 2 <sup>nd</sup>	\$ 200	124,000	13-\$200—135\$20
300,000	21,000	—	Laranjais, and tunnel .....	—	200		
1,200,000	1,200,000	—	Pernambuco .....	6-600 July 2 <sup>nd</sup>	100	97-100	
1,200,000	1,200,000	—	S. Paulo Aleman .....	4-600 July 2 <sup>nd</sup>	100	97-100	
1,000,000	4,000,000	500,000	S. Paulo D.P. ....	11-600 July 2 <sup>nd</sup>	600	600	

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INSURANCE.						
Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last title	Statute

Luminous..... 15.00

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital fund up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Comptroller</i>	<i>Dividend fund</i>	<i>Somma: value</i>	<i>Last date</i>	<i>Closing quater</i>
2,000,000	2,000,000	25,445	Atolans .....	2,000	July 2,	19	9 500
2,000,000	2,000,000	25,445	Banangs .....	1,000	July 2,	29	15 000
1,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	Confidencia .....	2,000	July 2,	29	30 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	540,000	21st,731 Confidencia .....	8,000	July 2,	29	185 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	124,505	Gamonta .....	5,000	July 2,	10	123 750
1,000,000	2,000,000	10,142	Geal .....	4,900	July 2,	-	— 143
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Indemnizadas .....	-	-	-	-
8,000,000	450,000	160,000	Intendencia .....	10,000	July 2,	-	— 20
1,000,000	100,000	13,429	Ledade .....	1,000	July 2,	1	0000
1,000,000	100,000	13,429	Magistrado .....	1,000	July 2,	1	0000
1,000,000	100,000	13,429	Presidente .....	3,000	July 2,	29	42 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	170,000	Pro sperade .....	2,000	July 2,	21	15 000
1,000,010	1,000,000	0,131	União Com os Varegistas .....	4,000	July 2,	20	45 000
2,000,000	200,000	11,423	Vigilância .....	1,000	July 2,	19	1 000

União Com. dos Partidários 4 - 600 - July  
Vigilância ..... 1 - 700 - July

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Capital	Capital fund up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last price	Closing quotat.
400,000	400,000	—	Arc. Col. niz. de Vzla-s-urts (Cant & Viapão Fluminense)	—	200	125,000	
7,000,000	4,000,000	—	Carretazos Fluminenses	1 cent.-July 1 <sup>st</sup>	200	122,000	
7,500,000	7,500,000	15,754	Comercio e Lavraria	1 cent.-July 1 <sup>st</sup>	200	40,000	
1,100,000	3,000,000	5,247	Comercio e Industria	—	200	90,00	
30,000	1,350,000	—	Comercio e Ind.	—	200	—	
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	Corporacão D. Pedro II	—	250	120,000	
2,000,000	—	1,000	Elevadora e Fábr. de Chumbo	3 cent.-July 2 <sup>nd</sup>	200	10,000	
2,000,000	—	1,000	Empresa de Obras Públicas	—	100	900	
316,500	316,500	161,32	Fábrica de Biscates	—	15	—	
4,000,000	1,700,000	—	Goma Market	1 cent.-July 2 <sup>nd</sup>	200	11,100	
2,250,000	2,250,000	222,000	Industria Film. (K. Squier)	—	15	—	
1,700,000	2,100,000	—	Lavraria Ind. & Colon.	1 cent.-July 2 <sup>nd</sup>	200	—	
1,700,000	1,700,000	—	Nacional de Óleos	—	200	—	
100,000	—	—	Nova Industria	—	200	—	
7,000,000	5,751,001	425,040	Pastoral Agric. & Industrial	1 cent.-Aug 2 <sup>nd</sup>	200	123,000	
1,000,000	3,000,000	—	Piab. S. Joaquim	—	15	—	
3,000,000	1,000,000	—	Progresso Marítimo	—	15	—	
2,000,000	1,000,000	—	Saneamento do Rio	—	200	310,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Serviços Marítimos	1 cent.-July 2 <sup>nd</sup>	200	120,00	
1,200,000	1,200,000	—	S. Jerônimo mines	—	100	120,00	
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	—	—	100	120,00	
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	—	—	100	120,00	
3,000,000	3,000,000	31,441	—	—	100	120,00	

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